

DRAFT PERMIT

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

ORDER NO. XXXX NPDES PERMIT NO. CASXXXXXXXXX
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
MUNICIPAL STORM WATER AND URBAN RUNOFF DISCHARGES
WITHIN
VENTURA COUNTY WATERSHED PROTECTION DISTRICT,
COUNTY OF VENTURA, AND THE CITIES OF VENTURA COUNTY

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (hereinafter the Regional Board), finds that:

- 1. **CO-PERMITTEES ARE DISCHARGES OF URBAN RUNOFF:** Each of the entities in Table 1 below, hereinafter the Co-permittees or Discharger, have joined together to form the Ventura Countywide Storm Water Quality Management Program to discharge wastes under waste discharge requirements contained in Order No. XX-XXX, adopted by this Board on July 27, 2005. The Discharger discharges or contributes to discharges of storm water and urban runoff from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s), also called storm drain systems, into receiving waters of the Santa Clara River, Ventura River, Calleguas Creek and other coastal watersheds within Ventura County.

Table 1. Municipal Co-permittees

1. City of Camarillo	7. City of San Buenaventura
2. City of Fillmore	8. City of Santa Paula
3. City of Moorpark	9. City of Simi Valley
4. City of Ojai	10. City of Thousand Oaks
5. City of Oxnard	11. County of Ventura
6. City of Port Hueneme	12. Ventura County Watershed Protection District

- 2. The Regional Board may require a separate National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for any entity that discharges storm water into coastal watersheds of Ventura County. Such entity can be any State or Federal agency, State or Federal facility, real estate development, waste disposal facility, special district, private interest, etc. Pursuant to 40 CFR 122.26(a), the Regional Board will give these entities the option to become a Co-permittee, after obtaining the concurrence of the Co-permittees, or obtain an individual storm water discharge permit.
- 3. **NATURE OF DISCHARGE:** Storm water discharges consist of surface water runoff generated from various land uses in all hydrologic drainage basins which discharge into waters of the State. The quality of these discharges varies and is affected by hydrology, geology, land use, season and sequence and duration of hydrologic events. The primary pollutants of concern currently identified by the Program for these discharges are total Nitrogen, total DDT, chlorpyrifos, copper, total coliform, ammonia, zinc and lead.
- 4. In general, the substances that are found in urban storm water runoff can harm human health and aquatic ecosystems. In addition, the high volumes of storm water discharges from MS4s in areas of urbanization can significantly impact aquatic ecosystems due to physical modifications such as bank erosion and widening of channels. It is anticipated that, due to the nature of storm water events (i.e., large volumes of water and high velocities) that there will be short-term, reversible impacts to beneficial uses that are not directly related to water quality.
- 5. Water quality assessments conducted by the Regional Board identified impairment, or threatened impairment, of beneficial uses or water bodies in the Ventura Coastal Watersheds. These impairments include many of the pollutants of concern identified by the program. These impairments are identified on the Federal 303(d) list of impaired water bodies.

6. **PERMIT BACKGROUND:** The Discharger has filed a report of waste discharge (ROWD) and has applied for renewal of its waste discharge requirements and an NPDES permit to discharge wastes to surface waters.
7. The Ventura Countywide Storm Water Quality Management Program also includes the Storm Water Monitoring Plan. To date, the monitoring program has consisted of land-use based, receiving water, and mass emission monitoring with a bio-assessment monitoring program for the Ventura River. The Discharger also participates in the Regional Monitoring Program established for southern California municipal programs under the guidance of the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP).
8. The Regional Board has reviewed the ROWD and has determined it to be complete under the reapplication policy for MS4s issued by the USEPA on July 1996.
9. **PERMIT COVERAGE:** The area subject to permit requirements includes all areas within the boundaries of the cities as well as unincorporated areas of Ventura County defined as urban by the U.S. Census Bureau. Municipal storm drain systems in this area discharge either directly into the Pacific Ocean or one of the five major watersheds:

Watershed	Receives Municipal Storm Drain Discharges From:
Ventura River	City of Ojai, City of San Buenaventura (part), unincorporated Ventura County (part)
Santa Clara River	City of Fillmore, City of Oxnard (part), City of San Buenaventura (part), City of Santa Paula, unincorporated Ventura County (part)
Calleguas Creek	City of Camarillo, City of Moorpark, City of Simi Valley, City of Thousand Oaks (part), unincorporated Ventura County (part)
Malibu Creek	City of Thousand Oaks (part), unincorporated Ventura County (part)
Bays/Estuaries	City of Oxnard (part), City of Port Hueneme, City of San Buenaventura (part)

10. This permit is intended to develop, achieve and implement a timely, comprehensive, cost-effective storm water pollution control program to minimize pollutants to the maximum extent practicable in storm water discharges from the permitted areas in Ventura County to the waters of the United States.
11. The Co-permittees lack legal jurisdiction over storm water discharges into their respective MS4s from agricultural activities, State and Federal facilities, utilities and special districts, Native American tribal lands, wastewater management agencies and other point and non-point source discharges otherwise permitted by or under the jurisdiction of the Regional Board. The Regional Board recognizes that the Co-permittees should not be held responsible for such facilities and/or discharges. Similarly, certain activities that generate pollutants present in urban runoff are beyond the ability of the Co-permittees to eliminate. Examples of these include operation of internal combustion engines, atmospheric deposition, brake pad wear, tire wear, residues from lawful application of pesticides, nutrient runoff from agricultural activities and leaching of naturally occurring minerals from local geography.
12. **FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS:** The Water Quality Act of 1987 added Section 402(p) to the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA). This section requires the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to establish regulations setting forth NPDES requirements for storm water discharges. The first phase of these requirements was directed at municipal separate storm drainage systems (MS4s) serving a population of 100,000 or more and storm water discharges associated with industrial activities, including construction activities. Other dischargers, including municipalities with a population of less than 100,000 for which the USEPA Administrator or the State determines that the storm water discharge contributes to a violation of a water quality standard or is a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the United States, may also be subject to NPDES requirements. On November 16, 1990, USEPA published these final regulations in the Federal Register under Part 122 Code of Federal Regulations.
13. The CWA allows the USEPA to delegate its NPDES permitting authority to states with an approved environmental regulatory program. The State of California is a delegated State. The Porter-Cologne Water

Quality Control Act (California Water Code) authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board), through the Regional Boards, to regulate and control the discharge of pollutants into waters of the State and tributaries thereto.

14. Section 6217(g) of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990 (CZARA) requires coastal states with approved coastal zone management programs to address non-point pollution impacting or threatening coastal water quality. CZARA addresses five sources of non-point pollution: agriculture, silviculture, urban, marinas and hydromodification. This NPDES permit addresses the management measures required for the urban category, with the exception of septic systems. The Regional Board addresses septic systems through the administration of other programs.
15. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) adopted a revised Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California (Ocean Plan) on July 23, 1997. The Ocean Plan contains water quality objectives for the coastal waters of California.
16. This Regional Board adopted a revised Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Los Angeles Region on June 13, 1994. The Basin Plan, with is incorporated into this Order by reference, specifies the beneficial uses of Ventura County water bodies and their tributary streams and contains both narrative and numerical water quality objectives for these receiving waters. The following beneficial uses are identified in the Basin Plan and apply to all or portions of each watershed covered by this Permit:
 - a. Municipal and domestic supply
 - b. Agriculture supply
 - c. Industrial service supply
 - d. Industrial process supply
 - e. Ground water recharge
 - f. Freshwater replenishment
 - g. Navigation
 - h. Hydropower generation
 - i. Water contact recreation
 - j. Non-contact water recreation
 - k. Ocean commercial and sport fishing
 - l. Warm freshwater habitat
 - m. Cold freshwater habitat
 - n. Preservation of Areas of Special Biological Significance
 - o. Saline water habitat
 - p. Wildlife habitat
 - q. Preservation of rare and endangered species
 - r. Marine habitat
 - s. Fish migration
 - t. Fish spawning
 - u. Shellfish harvesting
17. To facilitate compliance with federal regulations, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) has issued two statewide general NPDES permits; one for storm water from industrial sites [NPDES No. CAS000001, General Industrial Activities Storm Water Permit (GIASP) and the other for storm water from construction sites [NPDES No. CAS000002, General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit (GCASP). The GCASP was issued on August 27, 2004. The GIASP was reissued on April 17, 1997. Facilities discharging storm water associated with industrial activities and construction projects with a disturbed area of one acre or more are required to obtain individual NPDES permits for storm water discharges, or be covered by these statewide general permits by completing and filing a Notice of Intent (NOI) with the State Board. The USEPA guidance anticipates coordination of the state-administered programs for industrial and construction activities with the local agency program to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges to the MS4.
18. The State Board, on October 28, 1968, adopted Resolution No. 68-16, "Maintaining High Quality Water" which established an anti-degradation policy for State and Regional Boards.
19. The State Board, on June 17, 1999, adopted Order No. WQ 99-05, which specifies standard receiving water limitations language to be included in all municipal storm water permits issued by the State and Regional Boards.

20. California Water Code (CWC) Section 13263(a) requires that waste discharge requirements issued by Regional Boards shall implement any relevant water quality control plans that have been adopted; shall take into consideration the beneficial uses to be protected and the water quality objectives reasonably required for that purpose; other waste discharges; and the need to prevent nuisance.
21. California Water Code Section 13370 *et seq.* requires that waste discharge requirements issued by the Regional Boards comply with provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act and its amendments.
22. **PUBLIC NOTIFICATION:** This action to adopt and issue waste discharge requirements and an NPDES permit for this discharge is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code in accordance with Section 13389 of the California Water Code.
23. The Regional Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to issue waste discharge requirements for this discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.
24. The Regional Board, in a public hearing, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and to the tentative requirements.
25. This Order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit, pursuant to Section 402 of the Federal Clean Water Act, or amendments thereto, and shall take affect on August 11, 2005 provided the Regional Administrator of the USEPA has no objections.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Co-permittees, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the Clean Water Act and regulations adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

A. PROHIBITIONS – DISCHARGES

1. Discharges into and from MS4s in a manner causing a condition of pollution, contamination, or nuisance (as defined in CWC § 13050), in waters of the state are prohibited.
2. Discharges from MS4s, which are a major cause or contributor to exceedances of receiving water quality objectives for surface water are prohibited.
3. Discharges from MS4s containing pollutants of concern that have not been reduced to the maximum extent practicable (MEP) are prohibited.

B. PROHIBITIONS – NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES

1. Each Co-permittee shall effectively prohibit all types of non-storm water discharges into its Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) unless such discharges are either authorized by a separate NPDES permit; or not prohibited in accordance with B.2. and B.3. below.
2. Pursuant to 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(B)(1), the following categories of non-storm water discharges need only be prohibited from entering an MS4 if such categories of discharges are identified by the Co-permittee as a significant source of pollutants to waters of the United States.
 - a. Diverted stream flows
 - b. Rising ground waters
 - c. Uncontaminated ground water infiltration [as defined at 40 CFR 35.2005(20)] to MS4s
 - d. Uncontaminated pumped ground water
 - e. Foundation drains
 - f. Natural springs
 - g. Water from crawl space pumps
 - h. Footing drains
 - i. Air condition condensation
 - j. Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands
 - k. Water line flushing
 - l. Landscape irrigation
 - m. Discharges from potable water sources
 - n. Irrigation water

- o. Lawn watering
 - p. Individual residential car washing
 - q. Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges, and
 - r. Discharges or flows from emergency fire fighting activities
3. If any of the above categories of non-storm water discharges are determined to be a significant source of pollutants by the Regional Board Executive Officer, the Co-permittee shall either:
 - a. Prohibit the discharge category from entering its MS4; or
 - b. Not prohibit the discharge category and implement or require the responsible party(ies) to implement BMPs which will reduce pollutants to the MEP
4. The Regional Board Executive Officer may authorize the discharge of additional categories of non-storm water, after consideration of antidegradation policies and upon presentation of evidence that the non-storm water discharge will not be a source of pollutants. This evidence may include the implementation of BMPs to control pollutants.

C. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

1. Discharges from MS4s that cause or contribute to the violation of water quality standards or water quality objectives are prohibited.
2. Discharges from the MS4 of storm water or non-storm water for which a Co-permittee is responsible shall not cause or contribute to a condition of nuisance.
3. Each Co-permittee shall comply with this Order through timely implementation of control measures and other actions to reduce pollutants in the discharges in accordance with the Ventura County SMP and other requirements of this Order including any modifications. The SMP shall be designed to achieve compliance with receiving water limitations. If exceedance(s) of water quality objectives or water quality standards persist, notwithstanding implementation of the SMP and other requirements of this Order, the Co-permittee shall assure compliance with discharge prohibitions and receiving water limitations by complying with following procedure:
 - a. Upon a determination by either the Discharger or the Regional Board that discharges are causing or contributing to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard(s), the Co-permittees shall promptly notify and thereafter submit a report to the Regional Board that describes BMPs that are currently being implemented, to prevent or reduce pollutants that are causing or contributing to the exceedances of water quality standard(s). This report may be included with the Annual Storm Water Report, unless the Regional Board directs an earlier submittal. The report shall include an implementation schedule. The Regional Board may require modifications to the report.
 - b. Submit any modifications to the report required by the Regional Board within 30 days of notification.
 - c. Within 30 days following the approval of the report, the Co-permittee shall revise the SMP and monitoring program to incorporate the approved, modified suite of BMPs, implementation schedule and any additional monitoring required.
 - d. Implement the revised SMP and monitoring program according to the approved schedule.

So long as the Discharger has complied with the procedures set forth above and are implementing the revised SMP, the Co-permittees does not have to repeat the same procedure for continuing or recurring exceedance(s) of the same receiving water limitations unless directed by the Regional Board to do so.

D. LEGAL AUTHORITY

1. Each Co-permittee shall possess the necessary legal authority to prohibit non-storm water discharges and control the contribution of pollutants to the storm drain system from storm water discharges, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Prohibit illicit discharges and illicit connections and require the removal of illicit connections
 - i. Prohibit the discharge of wash waters to the MS4 when gas stations, auto repair garages, or other types of automotive service facilities are cleaned
 - ii. Prohibit the discharge of runoff to the MS4 from mobile auto washing, steam cleaning, mobile carpet cleaning, and other such mobile commercial and industrial operations
 - iii. Prohibit the discharges of runoff to the MS4 from areas where repair of machinery and equipment which are visibly leaking oil, fluid or antifreeze is undertaken
 - iv. Prohibit the discharge of runoff to the MS4 from storage areas of materials, containing grease, oil or other hazardous substances and uncovered receptacles containing hazardous materials
 - v. Prohibit the discharge of chlorinated swimming pool water and filter backwash to the MS4

- vi. Prohibit the discharge of untreated runoff from the washing of toxic materials from paved or unpaved areas to the MS4
 - vii. Prohibit washing impervious surfaces in industrial/commercial areas which results in a discharge of untreated runoff to the MS4, unless specifically required by State or local health and safety codes; and
 - viii. Prohibit the discharge from washing out of concrete trucks, pumps, tools and equipment to the MS4.
- b. Prohibit spills, dumping or disposal of materials other than storm water;
 - i. Litter, landscape debris and construction debris
 - ii. Any state or federally banned pesticide, fungicide or herbicide
 - iii. Food wastes
 - iv. Fuel and chemical wastes, animal wastes, garbage, batteries and other materials which have potential adverse impacts on water quality
 - c. A mechanism to control, through interagency agreement, the contribution of pollutants from one portion of the MS4 to another portion of the MS4
 - d. Require compliance with conditions in ordinances, permits, contracts or orders; and
 - e. Carry out all inspections, surveillance and monitoring procedures necessary to determine compliance and non-compliance with permit conditions including the prohibition on illicit discharges to the MS4.
 - f. Each Co-permittee shall amend an existing agency-specific storm water and urban runoff ordinance if necessary to be able to enforce all requirements of this Order.

E. VENTURA COUNTYWIDE STORMWATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND REPORTING

General Requirements

- (1) The Discharger shall, at a minimum, adopt and implement the elements of the Ventura County SMP that are consistent with the terms of this permit.
- (2) The Ventura County SMP shall, at a minimum, comply with applicable requirements of 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2). The Ventura County SMP shall be implemented so as to reduce the discharges of pollutants in storm water to the maximum extent practicable.
- (3) Each Co-permittee shall be responsible for implementation of relevant portions of the Ventura County SMP within its jurisdictional boundaries. The Principal Co-permittee shall be responsible for program coordination as described in the Ventura County SMP as well as compliance with relevant portions of the permit within its jurisdiction.

Modifications

- (1) The Discharger shall modify the Ventura County SMP to make it consistent with the requirements herein. The revised Ventura County SMP will be submitted to the Regional Board Executive Officer for approval no later than 180 days after adoption of this Order.
- (2) The Regional Board Executive Officer may approve changes to the Ventura County SMP, except as noted above, either:
 - i. Upon petition by the Discharger or interested parties and after providing for and considering public comment, or
 - ii. As deemed necessary by the Regional Board Executive Officer following notice to the Discharger and after providing for and considering public comment

The Discharger may modify the Ventura County SMP at the direction of the Regional Board Executive Officer, to incorporate regional provisions. Such provisions may include watershed-specific requirements for watersheds shared by the Discharger with other MS4 programs.

The Discharger may modify the Ventura County SMP to comply with waste load allocations developed and approved pursuant to the process for the designation and implementation of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for impaired water bodies. All NPDES-regulated storm water discharges that implement Waste Load Allocations (WLAs) in TMDLs shall be expressed in the form of best management practices (BMPs).

The Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Management Plan (SMP) describes in detail all group activities and entity-specific activities. The SMP also describes management measures and how they are organized; lists tasks required to accomplish these measures, the schedule for implementation and specific goals. The schedule and tasks are projected for the 5-year permit period and consist of the following elements:

- E.1 Program Management**
- E.2 Programs for Residents**
- E.3 Programs for Industrial/Commercial Businesses**
- E.4 Programs for Land Development**
- E.5 Programs for Construction Sites**
- E.6 Programs for Co-permittee Public Agency Activities; and**
- E.7 Programs for Illicit Discharge Control**
- E.8 Countywide Stormwater Monitoring Program**

E.1 Program Management

Each Co-permittee shall collaborate with all other Co-permittees regulated under this Order to address common issues, promote consistency and to plan and coordinate activities required under this Order.

A. Management Structure

- (1) The Co-permittees are separate legal entities and have the authority to develop, administer, implement and enforce storm water quality management programs within their own jurisdiction. The Ventura County SMP defines certain storm water discharge requirements that apply to the Discharger, and others that apply to specific Co-permittees. Each Co-permittee is responsible for compliance with relevant portions of this permit within their jurisdiction.
- (2) All Co-permittees shall be represented at the Management Committee Meetings:
 - There are currently five subcommittees, which were developed during the first two permit cycles: Residents, Business/Illicit Discharges, Planning and Land Development, Construction, and Public Infrastructure. The Management Committee will schedule subcommittee meetings as needed. Co-permittees shall be represented at all assigned subcommittee meetings.

- B. VCWPD is the Principal Co-permittee for permit implementation while the remaining entities, including the County of Ventura and the ten cities are designated as Co-permittees. The following Implementation Agreement exists between the Principal Co-permittee and the Co-permittees:

As the Principal Co-permittee, VCWPD will:

- Coordinate PERMIT activities
- Prepare the Principal Co-permittee annual budget for Co-permittee review
- Advise Co-permittees of meetings with the LARWQCB regarding the countywide NPDES program
- After consultation with the Co-permittees and representing the interests of the Co-permittees, serve as an advocate between the Co-permittees and the LARWQCB
- Set time schedules for countywide meetings and submittals to LARWQCB
- Prepare, modify and submit regulatory reports
- Forward Co-permittee information to the LARWQCB
- Arrange for public review, when needed
- Update Co-permittees on LARWQCB and USEPA regulations
- Submit Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) application and Stormwater Management Plan (SMP) and negotiate new Permit after consultation with the Management Committee
- Secure services of consultants for Principal Co-permittee activities as needed
- Coordinate billing with County of Ventura Environmental Health Department (EHD) and other organizations that provide countywide services

- Provide standardized formats for NPDES countywide databases required to be submitted to the LARWQCB and provide this data to the Co-permittees
- Upon annual approval by the Management Committee, pay membership fees and represent Co-permittees at Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP) and California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA) meetings and share information with Co-permittees
- Manage and implement the stormwater quality monitoring program as required in the Permit
- Convene the Management Committee and subcommittee meetings. Chair meetings and provide agendas, meeting minutes and handouts
- Attend subcommittee meetings
- Manage countywide public outreach program as defined in the Stormwater Management Plan (SMP)

All Co-permittees will:

- Comply with the requirements of the permit within their own jurisdictional boundaries
 - Prepare and provide to the Principal Co-permittee permit-required submittals
 - Develop programs to address:
 - Implementation of controls to reduce pollution from commercial, industrial and residential areas
 - Implementation of structural/non-structural controls on land development and construction sites
 - Implementation of controls to reduce pollution from maintenance activities
 - Elimination of illegal connections, including discouragement of improper disposal, encouragement of spill prevention and containment and implementation of appropriate spill response
 - Inspection monitoring and control programs for industrial facilities
 - Implementation of public awareness and training program
- C. Within its own jurisdiction, each Co-permittee is responsible for adoption and enforcement of storm water pollution prevention ordinances, implementation of self-monitoring programs and Best Management Practices (BMPs) and conducting applicable inspections. Based upon a countywide model, each Co-permittee has adopted a Storm Water Quality Ordinance applicable to their jurisdiction. This is in addition to the "Control of Water Quality, Soil, Erosion and Sedimentation of New Agricultural Hillside Developments" adopted by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors on March 20, 1984.
- D. Annual Storm Water Report and Assessment – The Principal Co-permittee shall submit by October 1 of each year beginning the Year 2006, an Annual Storm Water Report and Assessment (Annual Report) documenting the status of the general program and individual tasks contained in the Ventura County SMP (SMP) as well as the results of the monitoring and reporting program. The Annual Report shall cover each fiscal year from July 1 through June 30 and shall include information necessary to assess the Discharger's compliance status relative to this Order and the effectiveness of implementation of permit requirements on storm water quality. The Annual Report shall include any proposed changes to the SMP as approved by the Management Committee.
- E. Each Co-permittee shall also comply with standard provisions, reporting requirements and notifications contained in Attachment A of this Order.
- F. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13267, each Co-permittee shall comply with the Annual Reporting Requirements contained in Attachment B of this Order.

E.2 Programs for Residents

Each Co-permittee shall implement a residential educational outreach program. At a minimum the residential outreach program shall address:

- E.2.A. Public Reporting

- E.2.B. Stencil Program
- E.2.C. Education and Outreach

A. Public Reporting

Co-permittees shall identify staff to serve as the public reporting contact person(s) for reporting clogged catch basin inlets and illicit discharges/dumping and general storm water management information within 180 days after adoption of this Order. Once identified, the public reporting contact person(s) information shall be included in the government pages of the telephone book. Designated staff will be provided with relevant storm water quality information including resident/educational outreach program activities, preventative storm water pollution control information and contact information for responding to illicit discharges/illegal dumping.

B. Stencil Program

Co-permittees shall mark storm drain inlets within their jurisdiction with a legible “no dumping” message. In addition, signs with prohibitive language discouraging illegal dumping shall be posted at designated public access points to creeks, other relevant water bodies and channels.

C. Education and Outreach

Each Co-permittee shall conduct educational activities within its jurisdiction and participate in appropriate regional events.

Each Co-permittee shall distribute outreach materials to the general public and school-aged children at appropriate public counters and events. Outreach material shall include information such as proper disposal of litter, green waste, and pet waste, proper vehicle maintenance techniques, proper lawn care and water conservation practices.

All of the Co-permittees shall jointly insure that a minimum of 2.1 million impressions per year are made on the general public about storm water quality via print, local TV access, local radio and other appropriate media.

E.3. Programs for Industrial/Commercial Businesses

Each Co-permittee shall implement an industrial/commercial educational site inspection program. At a minimum the industrial/commercial program shall address:

- E.3.A. Source Identification
- E.3.B. Inspection of Commercial Sites and Sources
- E.3.C. Enforcement of Commercial Sites and Sources
- E.3.D. Targeted Industrial Facilities
- E.3.E. Database of Commercial and Targeted Industrial Facilities
- E.3.F. Staff Training

A. Source Identification

Each Co-permittee shall develop an inventory of the following commercial sites/sources listed below.

- (1) Automobile service facilities
- (2) Food service facilities

B. Inspection of Commercial Sites and Sources

Co-permittees shall inspect the above-mentioned facilities in its jurisdiction once every two years. During site visits, Co-permittees shall:

- Consult with a representative of the facility to explain applicable storm water regulations
- Distribute and discuss applicable BMP and educational materials

- Conduct a site walk-through to inspect for, at a minimum, evidence of illicit discharges and storm water educational programs for employees

Co-permittees shall revisit these facilities where evidence of an active illicit discharge is found within six months of the inspection.

C. Enforcement of Commercial Sites and Sources

Co-permittees shall revisit auto and food service facilities where evidence of an active illicit discharge is found within six months of the inspection. If necessary, Co-permittees will begin enforcement action to remove sources of active illicit discharges.

D. Targeted Industrial Facilities

Each Co-permittee shall conduct a site visit and complete a site visit checklist and distribute educational materials to industrial facilities within their jurisdiction that are potentially subject to the State General Industrial Permit (General Industrial Permit) but are known to have not filed a Notice of Intent (NOI) within two years of adoption of this Order. After which each Co-permittee shall redistribute educational program materials to these facilities once every two years.

Educational materials shall provide information on the specific requirements of the General Industrial Permit, including which facilities must file a NOI with the State Board and maintain a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) on site, and a description of illicit discharges. Educational materials shall describe the types of discharges prohibited, how to prevent illicit discharges, what to do in the event of an illicit discharge and potential enforcement actions the facility may be subject to, including penalties that can be assessed.

E. Database of Commercial and Targeted Industrial Facilities

Co-permittees shall provide an annual update to a database that lists those commercial/industrial facilities targeted under this program component. The database shall include the facility name, site address, facility contact, applicable industrial code(s) and NPDES storm water permit coverage status.

F. Staff Training

Co-permittees shall annually train their employees in targeted positions (whose jobs or activities directly affect storm water quality, or those who respond to questions from the public), including inspection staff, regarding the requirements of the storm water management program.

E.4. Programs for Land Development

Each Co-permittee shall minimize the short and long-term impacts on receiving water quality from new development and redevelopment. In order to reduce pollutants and runoff flows from new development and redevelopment to the maximum extent practicable, each Co-permittee shall at a minimum:

- E.4.A. Development Project Approval Process
- E.4.B. Revise Environmental Review Process
- E.4.C. Staff Training
- E.4.D. Conduct Education Efforts Focused on New Development and Redevelopment

A. Development Project Approval Process

- (1) Stormwater Quality Urban Impact Mitigation Plan (SQUIMP)
The Co-permittees during the last permit term (2000-05) adopted and implemented the Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Urban Impact Mitigation Plan (SQUIMP) to address conditions and requirements for new development and significant redevelopment by the private sector (Attachment C).

At a minimum, appropriate elements of the SQUIMP are included as project requirements for the following development categories:

- a. Single-family hillside residences
- b. 100,000s square foot commercial developments
- c. Automotive repair shops
- d. Retail gasoline outlets
- e. Restaurants
- f. Home subdivisions with 10 or more housing units
- g. Locations within, or directly adjacent to or discharging directly to an environmentally sensitive area (ESAs); and
- h. Parking lots of 5,000 feet or more or with 25 or more parking spaces and potentially exposed to storm water

(2) Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs)

The Co-permittees were required during the last permit term (2000-05) to identify specific environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs) in Ventura County for the application of SQUIMP requirements and submit to the Regional Board for approval. In August 2003, the Regional Board approved the Co-permittees' designation of ESAs within Ventura County. Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) include Clean Water Act 303(d) Listed Water Bodies in all reaches that are unimproved, all California Coastal Commission's Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas as delineated on maps in Local Coastal Plans and Regional Water Quality Control Board's Basin Plan Rare, Threatened or Endangered Species (RARE) sites.

(3) Downstream Erosion

SQUIMP requirements include the control of post-development peak storm water runoff discharge rates to maintain or reduce pre-development downstream erosion and to protect stream habitat. The Co-permittees have adopted the following numeric sizing criteria for structural treatment BMPs to be implemented for all SQUIMP development projects:

Volume

Volume-based BMPs shall be designed to mitigate (infiltrate, filter or treat) the volume necessary to capture and treat 80 percent or more of the average annual runoff volume from the site at the design drawdown period specified in the *Ventura County Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures* Fact Sheet for the proposed treatment control measures

OR

Flow

Flow-based BMPs shall be designed to mitigate (infiltrate, filter or treat) 10% of the 50-year design flow rate

This criteria has been included in the Co-permittees' Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures (July 2002).

(4) Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures

During the last permit term (2000-05) the Co-permittees developed and implemented a technical manual to address specifications for treatment control BMPs and structural BMPs based on the flow-based and volume-based water quality design criteria listed above and criteria for the control of discharge rates and erosion. The Co-permittees will continue to implement this manual and update it as needed

B. Revise Environmental Review Process

- (1) To the extent feasible, the Co-permittees shall revise their internal planning procedures for preparing/reviewing CEQA documents and for linking storm water quality mitigation conditions to project approvals.

C. Staff Training

Co-permittees shall annually train their employees in targeted positions (whose jobs or activities are directly or indirectly related to development planning) regarding the requirements of the SQUIMP.

D. Conduct Education Efforts Focused on New Development and Redevelopment

Co-permittees shall sponsor and hold at least once annually a training session for developers and municipalities.

Audit Findings

- a. Co-permittees shall develop adequate systems for tracking SQUIMP projects and BMPs.
- b. The co-permittees shall match BMPs with pollutants of concern (POCs)
- c. Co-permittees shall add projects subject to the State's Construction General Permit to the list of projects subject to SQUIMP requirements.
- d. Co-permittees shall verify that BMP certifying engineers and other professionals have been trained on BMP design for storm water quality.
- e. Co-permittees are required to have a formal process for tracking and verifying maintenance activities for all SQUIMP project BMPs.
- f. Co-permittees should have on staff, or hire, responsible persons who check or verify developer's engineering calculations for SQUIMP projects.
- g. Co-permittees should have a coordinated program between plan review, inspection and maintenance.
- h. Co-permittees shall consider payment of mitigation fees to support mitigation fund from developers in compact areas rather than approving many small BMPs that will be mostly ineffective.
- i. Co-permittees shall implement verifiable and quantifiable source control measures, such as reducing imperviousness.
- j. Co-permittees shall spearhead a proactive coordinated effort during development and redevelopment of projects to introduce citywide changes by bringing together engineers, landscape architects and planners to implement wide green strips, porous pavement, flat surfaces with green strips and pervious surfaces.
- k. Co-permittees shall implement comprehensive citywide integrated resources planning to include regional BMPs, multiple benefits such as groundwater recharge, water conservation, and public recreation.

E.5. Programs for Construction Sites

Each Co-permittee shall implement a Construction Program within its jurisdiction to reduce pollutants in runoff from construction sites during all construction phases. At a minimum the construction program shall address:

- E.5.A. Construction and Grading Approval Process
- E.5.B. BMP Implementation
- E.5.C. Inspection of Construction Sites
- E.5.D. Enforcement of Construction Sites
- E.5.E. Non-compliant Sites
- E.5.F. Staff Training
- E.5.G. Educational Outreach

A. Construction and Grading Approval Process

Co-permittees shall require the preparation, submittal and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) prior to issuance of a grading permit for construction projects that: will result in soil disturbance of one acre or more in size; is within or discharging directly to or directly adjacent to an environmentally sensitive area, or is located in a hillside area. Each Co-permittee shall require those projects, which meet one of the above-mentioned criteria to implement measures to ensure that pollutants from the site will be reduced to the maximum extent practicable.

B. BMP Implementation

SWPPPs shall include appropriate construction site BMPs selected from the California Stormwater Quality Association BMP Handbook. In addition, Co-permittees shall ensure the following minimum requirements are met, to the maximum extent practicable at all construction sites:

- (1) Sediments generated on the project site shall be retained using structural drainage controls
- (2) No construction-related materials, wastes, spills or residues shall be discharged from the project site to city-accepted streets, drainage facilities connected to the municipal storm drain system or adjacent properties by wind or runoff
- (3) Non-storm water runoff from equipment and vehicle washing and any other activity shall be contained at the project site
- (4) Erosion from construction slopes and channels will be mitigated, by implementing BMPs, including, but not limited to, limiting of grading scheduled during the wet season, inspecting graded areas during rain events, planting and maintenance of vegetation on slopes and covering erosion susceptible slopes
 - a. In consideration of the nature of construction sites as a "work in progress", activities that require removal of BMPs to install better or permanent BMPs, based on the status of the construction shall not violate these requirements as long as subsections 1 through 3 are met above.
 - b. Plans should be provided in the SWPPP indicating at what stage of the construction such changes will be implemented, the areas of the project that will be affected, and any mitigation to be implemented to ensure subsections 1 through 3 remain effective during the "work in progress."

The SWPPP must include the rationale used for selecting or rejecting BMPs. The project architect, or engineer of record, or authorized qualified designee, must sign a statement of the SWPPP to the effect:

"As the architect/engineer of record, I have selected appropriate BMPs to effectively minimize the negative impacts of this project's construction activities on storm water quality. The project owner and contractor are aware that the selected BMPs must be installed, monitored and

maintained to endure their effectiveness. The BMPs not selected for implementation are redundant or deemed not applicable to the proposed construction activity.”

The landowner shall sign a statement to the effect:

“I certify that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is true, accurate and complete. I am aware that submitting false and/or inaccurate information, failing to update the SWPPP to reflect current conditions, or failing to properly and/or adequately implement the SWPPP may result in revocation of grading and/or other permits or other sanctions provided by the law.”

The SWPPP certification shall be signed by the landowner as follows:

- (1) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer which means (a) president, secretary, treasurer or vice president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (b) the manager of the construction activity if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures;
- (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner of the proprietor; or
- (3) For a municipality or other public agency: by an elected official, a ranking management official (e.g., County Administrative Officer, City Manager, Director of Public Works, City Engineer, District Manager), or the manager of the construction activity if authority to sign SWPPPs has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with established agency policy.

Co-permittees shall require proof of filing a Notice of Intent for coverage under the State General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit prior to issuing a grading permit for all projects requiring coverage under the state general permit.

C. Inspection of Construction Sites

Co-permittees shall inspect sites with SWPPPs for storm water quality requirements during routine inspections a minimum of once during the wet season.

D. Enforcement of Construction Sites

Each Co-permittee shall enforce its ordinances (grading, storm water, etc.) and permits (construction, grading, etc.) at construction sites as necessary to maintain compliance with this Order.

E. Non-compliant Sites

For inspected sites that have not adequately implemented their SWPPP, a follow-up inspection to ensure compliance will take place within two weeks. If compliance has not been achieved and the site is covered under the General Construction Permit, the Regional Board shall be notified.

F. Staff Training

Co-permittees shall annually train employees in targeted positions (whose jobs or activities are engaged in construction activities including construction inspection staff) regarding the requirements of the storm water management program.

G. Educational Outreach

Each Co-permittee shall discuss storm water controls at construction sites and distribute educational materials targeted to the construction community during meetings, inspections, and as appropriate.

E.6. Programs for Co-permittee Public Agency Activities

Each Co-permittee shall implement a Program for Public Agency Activities to prevent or reduce pollutants in runoff from municipal land use areas and activities. At a minimum the public agency activity program will address:

- E.6.A. Pollution Prevention
- E.6.B. Maintenance of Catch Basins, Open Drainage Facilities and Detention/Retention Basins
- E.6.C. Management of Pesticides, Herbicides and Fertilizers
- E.6.D. Development and Implementation of Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans for Corporate Yards
- E.6.E. Staff Training

A. Pollution Prevention

Each Co-permittee shall implement pollution prevention methods in its Program for Public Agency Activities and shall require their use by appropriate municipal departments and personnel, where appropriate.

- (1) Co-permittees shall prohibit the discharge of untreated storm water runoff to the storm drain system from toxic or hazardous material storage areas.
- (2) Co-permittees shall prohibit the discharge of untreated storm water runoff to the storm drain system from fueling areas, and repair/maintenance areas for vehicle maintenance and repair facilities.
- (3) Co-permittees shall require that all vehicle/equipment wash areas must be self-contained, or covered, or equipped with a clarifier or other pretreatment facility, and properly connected to a sanitary sewer. This provision does not apply to fire fighting vehicles.
- (4) Co-permittees shall conduct street sweeping on curbed public streets in their jurisdiction according to the following schedule:
 - a. A monthly average not less than four times per month in high traffic downtown areas
 - b. A yearly average of not less than six times per year in moderate traffic collector streets and residential areas
 - c. In addition, Co-permittees will sweep continuously bermed public streets once per year prior to the wet season
- (5) Co-permittees shall prevent street saw cutting and paving during a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater (except during emergency conditions).
- (6) Co-permittees shall prohibit discharge of untreated runoff from temporary or permanent street maintenance material and waste storage areas

B. Maintenance of Catch Basins, Open Drainage Facilities and Detention/Retention Basins

- (1) Each Co-permittee shall implement a schedule of maintenance activities designed to reduce pollutant discharges from its catch basins, open drainage facilities and detention/retention basins.
- (2) The maintenance activities shall include:
 - a. Inspect catch basins, open drainage facilities, and detention/retention basins at least one time each year prior to the wet season.
 - b. At any time, clean any catch basin that is determined by the responsible Co-permittee to be 40% full of accumulated waste (e.g. sediment, trash, debris and other pollutants)
 - c. All reinforced concrete open channels shall be cleaned at least once each year prior to the wet season

C. Management of Pesticides, Herbicides and Fertilizers

Last permit term, the Co-permittees developed and implemented a standard protocol for the routine and non-routine application of pesticides, herbicides (including pre-emergents) and fertilizers. This protocol includes measures to prevent pesticides, fertilizers and herbicides from entering the storm drain system and discharging to receiving waters. It also outlines Co-permittees' responsibilities, environmental conditions, pollution prevention and spill control, protocols for aquatic pesticide application, training requirements, and storage and disposal protocols. The Co-permittees will continue to implement this protocol and update it as needed.

The Co-permittees shall ensure that staff applying pesticides are either certified by the California Department of Food and Agriculture or are under the supervision of a certified pesticide applicator.

D. Development and Implementation of Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans for Corporate Yards

Each Co-permittee shall maintain and revise as necessary a Storm Water Pollution Control Plan for their designated corporate yards. Co-permittees shall annually inspect these corporate yards and implement the minimum requirements of the SWPCP in all designated corporate yards.

E. Staff Training

Co-permittees shall annually train their employees in targeted positions (whose jobs and activities affect storm water quality) regarding the requirements of the storm water management program.

E.7. Programs for Illicit Discharge Control

Each Co-permittee shall implement an Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program containing measures to seek and eliminate illicit discharges and connections. At a minimum, the program shall address:

- E.7.A. Illicit Discharges and Connections Investigation/Inspection
- E.7.B. Enforcement
- E.7.C. Staff Training

A. Illicit Discharges and Connections Investigation/Inspection

Each Co-permittee shall investigate the cause, determine the nature and estimated amount of reported illicit discharge/dumping incidents and refer documented non-storm water discharge/connections or dumping to the appropriate agency for investigation, containment and/or cleanup.

B. Enforcement

Each Co-permittee shall take appropriate action including issuance of an enforcement order that will result in the cessation of all documented illicit discharges and/or elimination of all document illicit connections within six months after the Co-permittee gains knowledge of the discharge/connection.

C. Staff Training

Each Co-permittee shall annually train its employees in targeted positions (whose jobs and activities affect storm water quality) on how to identify and report illicit discharges.

E.8. Countywide Stormwater Monitoring Program

The Co-permittees shall implement the Countywide Monitoring Plan, as described below, which addresses discharge characterization (outfall monitoring), receiving water and watershed monitoring. To achieve this, the Co-permittees shall implement at a minimum:

- E.8.A. Land Use Monitoring
- E.8.B. Participation in Watershed Management Planning and Special Studies
- E.8.C. Watershed Management Model
- E.8.D. Monitoring Protocols and Record Keeping

A. Land Use Monitoring

(1) The Co-permittees shall conduct land use monitoring as shown in the summary table below:

Monitoring Station	Minimum Number of Events (per year)	Sample Type	Constituents ¹
A-1, Wood Road	1	Automated composite and grab samples	Metals Organics Conventional Inorganics Microbiological Acute Toxicity and TIEs ²
R-1, Swan Street ³	1	Automated composite and grab samples	Metals Organics Conventional Inorganics Microbiological Acute Toxicity and TIEs ²
I-2, Ortega Street ³	1	Automated composite and grab samples	Metals Organics Conventional Inorganics Microbiological Acute Toxicity and TIEs ²

¹ The list of specific constituents, analytical methods, detection limits and holding time is included in Attachment D.

² A Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) shall be performed when acute toxicity results are greater than 1Tua. Freshwater acute toxicity test shall be conducted on Ceriodaphnia dubia.

B. Participation in Watershed Management Planning and Special Studies

- (1) The Co-permittees shall participate in appropriate water quality meetings of watershed management planning, including the Santa Clara River Enhancement and Management Plan, the Calleguas Creek Watershed Management Plan, and the Steelhead Restoration and Recovery Plan.
- (2) The Co-permittees shall participate with the Southern California Coastal Water Research Plan (SCCWRP) in storm water studies, as set forth in the signed Memorandum of Agreement.
- (3) The Co-permittees shall participate in the development and implementation of volunteer monitoring programs in the Ventura Coastal watersheds.

C. Watershed Management Model

An update of the Watershed Management Model (WMM) may be required by the RWQCB Executive Officer based on the needs of TMDL development. The RWQCB will assist the Co-permittees in identifying fund sources to assist in the implementation of this requirement, if invoked.

D. Monitoring Protocols and Record Keeping

- (1) Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
- (2) The Co-permittees shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance of monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order,

and records of all data used to complete the Report of Waste Discharge and application of for this Order, for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the RWQCB or EPA at any time and shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge.

- (3) Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - (i) The date, exact place and time of sampling or measurement
 - (ii) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements
 - (iii) The date(s) analyses were performed
 - (iv) The individual(s) who performed the analyses
 - (v) The analytical techniques or methods used, and
 - (vi) The results of such analyses
- (4) All sampling, sample preservation and analyses must be conducted according to test procedures under CFR 40 Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order.
- (5) All chemical, bacteriological and bioassay analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by an appropriate governmental regulatory agency.
- (6) If no flow occurred during the reporting period, the annual report shall so state.
- (7) For any analyses performed for which no procedure is specified in the EPA guidelines or in this Monitoring Program, the constituent or parameter analyzed and the method or procedure used must be specified in the annual report.
- (8) Whenever feasible, all MDLs shall be less than California Toxic Rule and Ocean Plan standards. If this is not feasible, the Co-permittees shall use analytical methods with the lowest MDL.
- (9) The RWQCB Executive Officer or the RWQCB, consistent with 40 CFR 122.41 may approve changes to the Monitoring Program after providing the opportunity for public comment, either:
 - (i) By petition of the Co-permittees or by petition of interested parties after the submittal of the Annual Report. Such petition shall be filed not later than 60 days after the Annual report submittal date, or
 - (ii) As deemed necessary by the RWQCB Executive Officer following notice to the Co-permittees

Modification

The Regional Board Executive Officer or the Regional Board consistent with 40 CFR 122.42 may approve changes to the Ventura County Monitoring Program, after providing the opportunity for public comment either:

- a. By petition of the Permittee or by petition of interested parties, after the submittal of the Annual Storm Water Report and Assessment. Such petition shall be filed, not later than 60 days after the Annual Storm Water Report and Assessment submittal date, or
- b. As deemed necessary by the Regional Board Executive Officer following notice to the Permittee.

The above monitoring program or subsequent modification thereto, shall become effective when Order no. XXXX is adopted. All reports shall be signed by a responsible officer or duly authorized representative (as specified in 40 CFR Section 122.22) of the Co-permittees and submitted under penalty of perjury.